who study financial history with intelli-

gence and honest purpose. Among the ad-

the political demagogues who hope to ride

to power on a crazy hobby, the silver mine

owners, the dishonest debtors, those who

have failed in business and desire to cheat

their creditors, the men who seek personal

success at whatever cost to their fellows,

the disgruntled politicians of all the par-

All Populists are not dishonest, but all the

dishonest are following the lead of Bryan

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

op of Mount Megunticook and blew

twenty-ton bowlder from its place on a

cliff, that they might watch the spectacle

Maine people do not like it.

wise one withal.

f its descent of 500 feet to the plain.

A few years ago it was a favorite spec-

ulation to insure the life of the Prince of

Wales. On his death hundreds of people

who have nothing whatever to do with him

will, on this account, receive enormous

sums of money from various insurance

companies. It was a strange fad, but a

The noted Greek scholar, Prof. T. T. Tim-

eyenias, who holds the chair of that lan-

guage at Harvard University, is big and

broad shouldered, dark as to hair and

beard. He believes Greek will always hold

its own in the educational system, both for

The bread known as "pain de guerre."

which for some time past has replaced

army, has been successful enough to war-

rant its trial in the pavy. The bread in

question is practically what is known as

vhole-meal bread, but rendered rather

lighter and more palatable when stale by

Men are so scarce or so popular in Atch-

had been

ison that a mother was obliged to ask the

him up so late nights to take them to par-

ties and got him out so early in the morn-

ing to go bleyeling that he had found it

not worth while going home at all, she

One of the most artistic houses in Lon-

don is the Alma-Tadema home. It is like

an Aladdin lamp fairy tale realized. Each

room is a gem, and the drawingroom has

the noble Gothic arch above. The colors

are all soft, and the light is subdued and

mellow, entering like the moonlight. The

ladies wear artistic gowns, without a hint of "stays"-gowns that so many would

W. D. Howells tells how Longfellow had

a certain brand of cigars recommended to

smile of a worsted champion, and said,

Well, I guess you had me that time.

opening a conversation by the felicitous

The ups and downs of operatic life are il-

lustrated by the fact that Sir Augustus

Harris lost \$80,000 on his first season with

the De Reszkes, but won it all back the

second, while during a subsequent season,

on a turnover of \$400,000, the receipts just

balanced the expenses. The London Daily

News believes that the death of Sir Au-

rustus only expedited matters, as he would

in consequence of Jean de Reszke's deter-

mination to give up the stage and settle down with his future bride on his Polish

While the return of the Hebrew race to

teresting fact that the number of Jews in

Jerusalem has increased within twenty-

two years from 15,000 to between 60,000 and

returned from Jerusalem, where she has

lived for forty years, says that the old

suburbs of the city, long deserted and

ruined, are being built up at a surprising

rate, and that the influx of Jews is equally

rapid in all parts of Palestine, so that they

are beginning to outnumber both Moslems

She was May, but she called herself Mac,

Mr. Page's Scare.

One of the first rows of the convention

was offered by a New York Populist, who

on Saturday was over a resolution which

insisted on having it read. The rules de-

manded that all resolutions should be re-

without reading or debate, and despite the

frantic protests of the New York Populist

this resolution was laid on the table. The

New York Populist rushed up the aisle

where the reporters were, and yelled that

He recovered it from the clerk and

brought it to them with the information

the author. The resolution set forth that

a method had been discovered to make

gold, and by this method gold could be

made at much less than the coinage price

and in any quantity that might be de-

that the emancination of mankind was at

hand, and that free silver was no longer

an absolute necessity, and if defeated now

the world would be able to worry along

making of gold had been successfully dem-

onstrated to a number of delegates in the

convention. It was thought that this might

be a sly slap at some of the delegates who

have been talking about Mark Hanna's

resolution assured the reporter in all se-

riousness that it was possible to make

gold by artificial means, and that nothing

in the nature of a slap was intended in the

That Anarchy Plank.

Some of the Bryan and Sewall advocates

seem to be getting rather nervous about

the anarchy plank of their platform. We

"We denounce arbitrary interference by

federal authorities in local affairs as a

violation of the Constitution of the United

States and a crime against free institu-

tions, and we especially object to govern-

ment by injunction as a new and highly

dangerous form of oppression by which

federal judges, in contempt of the laws

of the States and rights of citizens, become

at once legislators, judges and execution-

ers; and we approve the bill passed at the

last session of the United States Senate

and now pending in the House of Repre-

sentatives relative to contempts in fed-

to repudiate this plank before the cam-

paign is over; but it won't be able to. It

is Altgeld's own, and it means that in case

of another insurrection like that which

Debs organized another Governor like Alt-

geld shall be free to promote pillage and

turbulence, having no higher authority to

reckon with. It is a good plank for trait-

Lots of Speeches.

There were 998 speeches made in this con

divine before they ended and 990 of them

spoke of the friends of hell and the tor-

partial to the words "crucify" and "cross."

tures of the d-d. The Populists are also

They are partial to "the waving fields of

North and the orange groves of the South

and West." Even Ignatius Donnelly, of

cryptogram fame, could not make a little

speech without inviting half the Populist

convention to "five hundred miles lower

opening paragraph of a speech delivered

by a man from Culpepper Court House to-

day: "Oh, my suffering friends, on, my

agricultural brothers in distress, fear not,

not be far off. Ob. my fellow patriots,

every time I think of the great and certain

to win silver cause, what are my feelings?

than the lowest pits of hell."

olden grain." "the apple orchards of the

vention. Of these 996 called on something

jury in certain cases of contempt.

ors, and traitors only.

St. Louis Special.

eral courts, and providing for trials by

The party of repudiation may be anxious

New York Tribune.

don't wonder; read it again:

without it. The resolution said that the

sired. The resolution went on, and rejoiced

they should have it "in spite of hell.

-Detroit Tribune.

The latter seemed less everydae.

By her manner of doing things? Sae!

Was she therefore admired,

Or were people made tired

ferred to the committee on

St. Louis Special.

70,000. An Englishwoman who has recently

have probably retired after next season,

Longfellow also told Mr. Howells of

name and address. The

fellow smoked."Ah, then I must

remark, "You've buried, I believe."

said the poet, and

the once-notorious biscuits of the French

culture and mental discipline.

kidnapped by the girls.

like to wear and dare not.

eyes, and wears a short, stubby black

Summer residents took dynamite to the

n one of his forms.-Elkhart Review.

ies, the labor agitator and the Anarchist.

is waged.-Lafayette Courier.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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A candidate with two running mates may be charged with political bigamy.

The silver barons are finding a great deal of difficulty in managing the Populists.

When Candidate Bryan makes a new speech he will be wise if he does not bor-It must have been that the idea of pay-

ing pensions in depreciated dollars won Hoke Smith over to the silver cause. The man who passes silver dollars every day certainly does not know the meaning

of language when he asks, "Who demonetized the silver dollar?" From 1792 to 1878 the United States government coined 8,045,000 silver dollars. It will coin nearly double that number in the

year 1896 alone, and all full legal tender. Tom Watson undoubtedly knows where now, but he cannot guess where of the Populist national convention shall

have revised the ticket. The two portions of vice presidential candidate on the Demo-Populist ticket will be sure to be a disturbing element until one of them is disposed of. In fact, they over-

Sheep were worth as much in 1891-92 as in 1871-74. They would be worth as much now had not the free-trade Democratic Congress put wool on the free list. Of those who assisted the wool tariff Bryan was the loudest and most eloquent.

The more the fair-minded people of th country think of the matter, the less inclined they will be to assist the silver barons in robbing seven or eight millions of wage eathers and others with small savings of half of their investments.

The Sentinel says: "Gold monometallism is a panic breeder," and further on in the same article, "Gold bimetalllism is a panic breeder." If all panics are due to gold, free and unlimited coinage of silver must be the only cure and preventive. So there

A Colorado correspondent writes the Springfield Republican that it is profitable ounce. Having made this confession he predicts that not much more will be mined when Congress makes the price \$1.29 an

The United States has to-day a very much larger supply of full legal-tender silver money than any other country in the world, excepting India and China. tically convertible, but free coinage would | the laws in any State by ordinary means,

better, or who can know better, to continually declare that the standard silver dola full legal tender. Any man who has sufficient sense to write such a falsea cross-roads organ must know better. Of course, Senator Turple knows better, but nothing better is expected of

The member of the Populist State committee in this district had a right to be annoyed when he saw his scheme of fusion to smithereens, but he had no right to charge that the two-thirds of the convention which defeated him had been bought off by Republicans. The Journal is of opinion that the middle-of-the-road Populists are of that fanatical type of men who cannot be bought.

It appears in the Indianapolis correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer that it was given as the opinion of the Brya Democrats that the middle-of-the-road Populists in the State convention had been bought by Republicans. Democratic managers know from experience that they could not swerve the delegates from their purpose by any sort of promises, so they attempted to get satisfaction by maligning Singleness of purpose is the one redeeming characteristic of the real Popu

Candidate Bryan is not a resourceful man, consequently he will go on during the campaign working his double- barreled conundrum, which is as follows:

I want to ask two questions: If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help

Mr. Bryan seems to regard the above as a poser, else he would not repeat it, Most Republicans have considered international agreement for the coinage of both metals, so that money of one country may circulate without loss in all others-as an ideal present standard is that of the commercial world. It is safe, and under it the country pered. If we cannot attain the ideal, it would be childish folly to abandon

tariff in the House which passed the present tariff law. Mr. Bryan is a radical freetrader. He is against anything which has the McKinley law should stand or the

THE DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN. In 1802, shortly before the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, the Sentinel published

an interview with Mr. Bynum in which he If Cleveland is not nominated the Democratic party may as well abandon the contest at the start. The Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful

to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics, so that they can be assured of an nonest and stable administration of affairs. Cleve-land, by his courage and boldness since his retirement, as well as when in office, has become the idol of all these interests. At this time Mr. Bynum was arguing

favor of the nemination of Mr. Cleveland on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could draw away from the Republican party, where it naturally belongs, class. It was probably true at that time that Mr. Cleveland was stronger with this class than any other Democrat in the countion has been a sorry failure, and yet everybody has confidence in his personal integrity, patriotism and honesty of purministration it would be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to be elected President again, spicuously insulted by the recent hybrid convention in Chicago has rather heightby fair-minded men of all parties.

At present the chief point of interest in Mr. Bynum's statement of four years ago is that "the Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country." If there when it so conspicuously represents the honor of the government and the best interests of the people on the great issue now before the country. A conservative business man could have voted for Grover Cleveland four years ago without sacrificing his self-respect or bringing suspicion on his patriotism, but he could not vote for William J. Bryan and free silver. This year as never before the conservative business interests of the entire country should rally to the support of the Republican ticket. It is their duty and should be their pleasure to vote for McKinley and sound

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILITIA.

the militia of a State can be called out by the President of the United States, and whether it can, under any circumstances, be sent outside of the State limits. The Constitution of the United States says: "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States. when called into actual service of the United States." An act of Congress says: 'Whenever the United States are invaded, or are in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper." Another section provides that whenever, in the judgment of the President, it becomes impossible to enforce "it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and Nothing in politics can be more infamous | naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States." Under these provisions there is not a particle of doubt as to the power of the President to call out the whole or any part of the militia of any State whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. The President is the sole judge of the emergency, and he is not obliged to await the action or request of the Governor of the State or of any other local authority. Not only that, but he can order the militia of a State outside of the State, or wherever. them to go to enforce the laws and the authority of the United States. In the matter of enforcing the laws of the United States, the Constitution does not recognize State governments or lines. The President has nothing to do with the enforcement of United States laws his authority over the State militia is supreme. Under the State law the Governor may also call out the militia whenever, in his judgment, it may become necessary for the enforcement of State laws, but he could not order the militia outside of the State. The authority of the Governor, as comander-inchief of the militia is limited to the State. while that of the President is co-extensive with the United States.

OUR STATE MILITIA.

Considering the extreme heat and the youth and vocations of most of the members of the State militia, the officers should be careful not to make too heavy drafts on their strength and endurance during the short period of the annual encampment. It must be remembered that the men directly from civil life, many of them from sedentary or light occupacamp before, and those who have can hardly be expected to carry much in the way of endurance from one year's short encampment to another. Of course, the object of the encampment is to advance the militia in that branch of military life; extent, to hard work, but care should be taken not to break them down or to make olicy of the State to keep all officers and

listment term of three years, and to keep up a steady and growing interest in the efficiency of the service. The law provides the free-trade of fifty privates each shall be organized, the Senate. of the Legion. If this quota is kept nearly full all the time retired militia of the State will increase quite rapidly. Probably a majority of the members of the active miliwould be a considerable body of fairly wellcould be called out. In all European governments a certain period of military service is made compuisory on all citizens, and come the law in this country. No country can expect to have a really efficient militia without the compulsory service feature. Even the Republic of Switzerland, whose Constitution prohibits a standing army militia compulsory. The result is that in that country every able-bodied citizen is trained soldier and defender of the republic. effective strength of 134,932 men, exclusive militia; yet Switzerland is not half as large as Indiana, and its population is not much greater. In that country the militia

that members of the Indiana Legion are required to take a special oath on being

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will ionestly and faithfuly serve the State of noiana against all her enemies or opes re, and I will do my ulmost to su, jort the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Indiana against all violence of whatever kind or description; and I further swear (or affirm) that I will well on duty, so help me God, or under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case

This is a solemn and binding obligation, and no person who assumes it can afford to treat it lightly. The taking of it should nake every member of the Legion a better citizen, as it certainly imposes on him special and honorable duty. There is reason to believe that the officers and men of has been reason for this in past years the Legion fully appreciate their relation there is far greater reason at present, to the State, and they have given gratify. ing evidence of their readiness to respond

The Journal has had occasion to several imes express the hope that those who are managing the national or State campaigns dramatic line. Mr. Bryan and his crowd have resorted to that method; let them have it. The American people have outgrown the log-cabin and like campaign devices. For the first time in many years they have come to realize that their interests are involved in the issue, consequently they want facts, not parades; truth, not demagogy. Already campaign goods are advertised for marching clubs. While they may be useful, they are not so potential The question is sometimes asked whether as they were years ago. The Republicans now, as in the past, have the best side of the case; let them present it.

would simply coin the bullion of the silver barons, now worth about 70 cents an ounce. into dollars, which would make the value of silver \$1.29 as legal-tender money. Those dollars would come to rest, as you say, "on their own intrinsic or bullion value" when used in purchasing merchandise. They would for a time be worth more than the Mexican silver dollar, but with the volume of coinage they would simply be worth what they would bring as bullion, which can never be as much as a gold dollar, and which would fluctuate something as did the greenback from the close of the war until the passage of the resumption act.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Political Item. Wheeler-I wonder when the bicycle will Novveys-It is there already. Mine bolted

Innocent Thing.

"I knew that the wind would tan one," said Maud Ethel, "but really, I did not have any idea that the gentle breeze from a fan could have any effect."

"It doesn't," said Flora Belle. "Then what do all these articles in the | that the Hon. Mann Page, of Virginia, was

papers about fan-tan mean?' The Science of Journalism. "Have you ever thought," said the man

with the high forehead, "what a great responsibility rests on the man who is at the helm of that mighty leader of public opinion, a great and powerful journal?" "No," answered the editor. "I have been so busy trying to sell newspapers that I haven't had the time to think of anything

Delicate Point. "What sort of a crowd is this I am to address to-night?" asked the orator, anxious-"Is it inclined to religion, or somewhat

"Darn if I can say," said the member of "I wish you would find out. I would like to know whether to use the expression 'a

new dispensation' or 'a new deal.' INDIANA REPUBLICAN OPINION.

Under free and unlimited coinage of silver silver will be free only to those who are so fortunate as to own uncoined silver bullion. To all other Americans it will have to be procured precisely as silver is procured now-by working for it as wages or by selling something in exchange for it. And it will be worth then only half what it is worth now .- Warsaw Times.

When silver is admitted to free coinage, without charge for coinage, there will be no difference in the value of a bar of silver weighing ten pounds and a bag of silver coin weighing ten pounds. The government will not have added any value to the coin by a guarantee like that in force at this time. There can be no difference in the value of two things that can be changed into each other, without expense, as often

as the holder pleases.-Terre Haute Ex-In 1892 the Democrats carried the country mainly on the ground that prices were too high and that therefore the people were being robbed, though there never had been time when people were so well able to buy at the fair prices then prevailing. And now the same people, then Democrats, now silverlings, are denouncing the use of gold and a gold standard because, they say, it makes prices low, and they insist they must be made high, by free silver coinage.

-New Albany Tribune. The workingmen at Brazil who have been disappointed in their calculations, because the local authorities have been unable to negotiate a loan except on a gold basis, have been furnished with an object lesson that appeals directly to reason and well calculated to convince them of the folly of trying to establish a system of depreciated currency. Capital cannot be coerced by popular clamor, except to the extent of being withdrawn from the channels of trade as a matter of self-protection on the part of those who control it, and that estrated by Mr. Bryan's position on the | enlisted men in the service for the full en- | is a proceeding a thousand times more

THE CHILDREN AT ACTON harmful to general interests than it is to those against whom the reckless crusade That labor in the United States must sink to the same plane it now occupies in Mex-

ico and all other free-silver countries fol-FOR THEM YESTERDAY. lowing the inexorable laws of finance and trade is admitted by many of the friends of silver and is self-evident to every student of political economy. Surely the workingmen of the United States do not pro-The W. C. T. U. and Its Affairs-Chrispose to be led blindly to the shambles and offered up as a peace offering to the silver tian Citizenship Discussed at the mine owners and silver mine speculators of Bethany Park Meeting. a few Western States .- Hammond Tribune. The opponents of free coinage at 16 to are all men who believe in honest dealing between man and man, all who recog-Miss Kemper's description of the heat in nize obligations, all who are striving for the prosperity of the whole country, all

Indiana is a very good one for the Acton you roast and fry, and then when it rains vocates of free coinage at 16 to 1 are found the method is changed to stewing and boil-In spite of the crowds at the grounds yesterday, at times everything was quiet, and the only unnecessary motion at the

encampment was the dancing of the heat on that black cinder pile where the crowds have to wait in the sun for a train. There were a number of visiting women at Acton yesterday, enjoying the W. C. T. U. exercises, which were successful. A number of cottages were decorated for the occawith lanterns, flags and bunting. Among the prettiest ones were those of Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Steeg, Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Dr. Stratford, of Indianapolis. The W. C. T.: U. cottage was gay with the national colors and crowded with the visiting women. The Epworth cottage, in addition to its bunting, planted a cornstalk at its front veranda reaching past the top of the first story, while its tassels stuck up about four or five inches above the floor of the second-story porch. The pavilion was also very pretty with its flags and letters of welcome made of beech leaves, and the

There were several cottagers yesterday suffering slightly from the effects of the storm of the night before. Lightning struck a telegraph post at the encampment, and the electric shock and crash which followed it affected a number of At 10 a. m. Mrs. Josie Dicks, of Shelby-

letters of the "Loyal Temperance Legion"

ville, conducted the devotional exercises, and after the roll call of assembly union seven crusade workers gave the experiences of their work against the saloons and many interesting anecdotes and stories were related. After a solo by Miss Brehm, the national superintendent, Mrs. S. F. Mc-Whirter, the State treasurer, gave a talk a short history of the organization of the W. C. T. U. and its spread to other countries, till now there are forty-eight nations that are organized under the W. C. A motion was introduced and carried that cottagers be admitted to the Acton W. C. T. U., and that when the encampment closes their membership shall be sent to the nearest W. C. T. U. society, continue in the organization Blanks for membership were passed around, and quite a number icined the W T. U. under that agreement. A new feature of the programme was the noontide prayer, which will continue for the rest of

A large number of visitors came in wagons, and many picnicked on the grass and assembled after dinner to see the children's processional at 2 o'clock. Led by a drum, a large number of children marched go," and keeping step to the words. They made a pretty sight as they marched around the square and into the pavilion with their fifty-four banness and flags flying over them. They were divided in little groups, according to their size, and their banners expressed some sentiment of mourner at a funeral who led the way to their organization. On them were printed: 'Anti-saloon Cadets." "Home Guards 'Student Recruits,' Conduct 'State Protectors' and "Good Citizenship Brigade." The little soldiers marched to platform and gave the programme of the afternoon, consisting of music, recitations, speeches and dialogues. Miss Brehm gave a talk to them on "Flags." evening the song service began at 7:30. A cornet solo was given by Mr. Northcott, of Mapleton, and after the devotional service, led by Mrs. Bates, the address of the evening was given by the national superintendent, Miss Brehm. She is a very intelligent and interesting speaker. The subject of the address was "Woman's

> work registered at the cottage are Mrs. N. Granger, Mrs. B. Miller, Miss Hazel Wilson, Mrs. Van Pelt, Mrs. H. B. Colter, Mrs. T. N. Bryan, Mrs. A. T. Whitson and Mrs. Mary Moody. To-day's programme is as follows:

> 9, praise service, Mrs. Thompson, Greensburg; 9:30, children's meetings, Mrs. Cammack, recording secretary; solo, Mrs. Jennie Bates; 10, symposium, Christian citizenship; 1. "Religion and Politics." Mary Hadley, vice president; 2, "Liquor Law vs. Divine Law," Rev. Hollingsworth: . "God in Government," Rev. Whitlock, of Indianapolis; address, Mrs S. M. Beck president; noontide prayer. Two p. m., devotional, Mrs. Hannah Stanley: boys' gold medal contest, Mrs. Balch, corresponding secretary; 7:30 p. m., song service; devotional, Mrs. Ault, Plymouth; address, Mrs. K. S. Stevenson, Boston, national secretary W. C. T. U.

A large number of people are registered at the Acton Hotel. Among those from Indianapolis are Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Mc-Whirter and Miss Luclia McWhirter, Mr. Jacob Steinletz, Miss Lillie Steinletz, Mrs. Luther Benson and family, Mrs. B Morgan, Mrs. Percy Balch and Mrs. Mary

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Embraced Among the Topics Discussed at Bethany. Early yesterday morning word was received at Bethany that Harry Conner, son of Rev. W. A. Conner, of Danville, Ind., and a member of the Christian Endeavor, drawn by a committee of four of the Bethany Assembly members and sent to the bereaved family.

Miss Kate Whistler continued her talk on practical Endeavor work at 8:30 in the Christian Endeavor building. At 9 o'clock Miss Boteler addressed the assembly on the subject, "The Upper Ten." By way of

introduction he said; "Josiah Allen's wife said in one of her books that she had always heard that all of the dinners, parties and balls in Washmoney, but the man who introduced the ington were the work of the upper ten, and that she thought it was mighty hard on them ten. Now, that is the way it is in our churches in regard to mission work. and I have about concluded that it is mighty 'hard on them ten.' Too much of the work is given to just a few, and the mass of the members do practically nothing. Now, the love of humanity ought to inspire us with a desire to do all we can for the heathen countries if nothing else, Christian is a Christ copyer, and if he follows the example of Christ he will endeavor to spread the gospel in all the dark lands he can. Again, people seem to get the idea that money and missions are almost combined. That is not right; Christ only wants what we can give Him; it is the consecration of what we have ourselves that He asks us to give to the cause of Christianity. 'After all, money has only a relative

value. Give a hungry man a dollar, and if he cannot purchase food with it it is of no value to him. Children have the truest idea of money; give Johnny a coin and his playmate Harry comes along; the first question Harry asks is, 'What are you going to buy with it?' And that is the question to-day, not how much you have, but what are you going to do with what you have? Happiness is a heart condition, and the mere possession of money cannot obtain it, but if we can use our riches in such a way that it will make others happy, then the result will be a generous, happy spiritual development for us. Let us then enlist in the cause of humanity; let us join the vanguard of God.' At 10 o'clock Mr. Coler gave a second talk on practical Bible study. At 11 o'clock Frank G. Tyrrell, associate ditor of Our Young Folks, of St. Louis, talked on the subject of Christian citizen ship. He first spoke of the great wealth and opportunities of the United States; its physical aspect is the most beautiful, its

esources the greatest, and it has the pos-

face of the globe. He said: "I think the

principles of its Constitution are the best.

sibilities of the mightiest nation on

out I think they are being perverted. There are too many evil forces working against them. In regard to divorce, which causes so much distress, there is but one State in the Union that obeys the Bible. The home is the best institution in life, for behind the church, state and school is the home-the foundation of them all. the time is coming, the break of day can-Sunday lawlessness and vicious literature unholy things comes the saloon, the aider Why, sah, every time I think of our approaching victory, sensations of unutterable joy caper over me like goats on a stable roof." are carried out in the saloon. Then comes I State trying to make them dissatisfied. H. H. Cummins, of Pennsylvania.

corrupt politics. It is impossible to describe its filth. Every little country courtlouse has its political ring, and we go in for those men that have made it and we yell for them and throw our hats, hire brass bands, enter the torchlight proces-INTENSE HEAT HAD NO TERRORS sion and 'whoop 'em up,' and they stand back and laugh in their sleeves. The time has come when religion must get out of the Sunday, out of the church and out of the Bible and enter the arena of po life and be united with every-day affairs.

six speeches on the subjects of

"Folitical Corruption" and "World liness in the Church." The speakers were J C. Ashley, A. L. Orcutt, A. L. Crim, G. F. Hall, Grant Waller and Dr. Ross. At 7 o'clock Dr. McNabb opened the exrcises of the evening by an address on he subject "Christian Citizenship and Good Cit enship." T. J. Shuey followed a terrire on "No Compromise Among other things, he said "The history of sin is a history of com promise. Personified evil first met Adam and live in the garden and effected a compromise. Since that there have been but possible results to man; in his enhat which has ever been popular-compro-

counter with evil he could either defy and subdue or be defied and subdued, or do become a partner with Satan. history of man has ever been in evil. The Son of Man came to to destroy the works of the Three gigantic evils are against citizenship-the social evil, the drink habit and political corruption. This is a time of political unrest. No sooner is one principle laid down before its champions are dissatisfied with it and anxious to try another. This unrest is due to a complication and multiplicity of

The Lectures at Winona.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., July 29 .- A visit to he choral class of Professor Miles, at Winona, is enjoyable. A bevy of pretty girls, nice-looking ladies, handsome boys and men of fine appearance will be seen, all attentive or interested in their work. Before them is standing the Professor, completely absorbed in the music and the success of his class. Every muscle is devoted to it. The choral class is animated; it couldn't help it with such a director, then with the full orchestra to accompany them they are being instructed in difficult and classical music, at present on "The Holy City" and "The Messiah." educational lecture on "The English in King James's Version of the Bible." given by Professor Gerritt, Ph. D., of Hanover College, which was very interesting and instructive, being greatly historical ng of the English.

sketches of the languages used in the mak-This evening a most delightful lecture was given by Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of part of which he intends withdrawing Chicago, on the subject "Fools." From that Mr. Gates has at this time stock of beginning to end it abounded in wit and the value of over \$7,000, no part of which numor, and applause was frequent. He he in that he was enabled by its means to keep from blowing up and to keep from being blown up, so he lectured. During the course of his talking all general classes of fools were mentioned, the business fool, the re-Mormon, the Christian igious fool, the scientist, the spiritualist, the rich fool, fools who touch liquor, learned fools, walking encyclopedias who waste time on trifles scattering "higher criticism," etc., giving descriptions which at times caused much

NEW AFFIDAVITS FILED

DENCE IN ITS OWN BEHALF.

The Charge Made that a Trust Company Is Pushing the Suit to Wreck the Association.

The suit for receiver for the Union National Savings and Loan Association took another sudden turn yesterday and Special Judge U. J. Hammond now has the case under consideration and it is thought he will not appoint a receiver. The proceedings of the day before were very surprising to the association's attorneys, who insisted that before Judge Hammond should decide to appoint a receiver they should be allowed to file affidavits that would place the matter in a different light from its position at that time. Yesterday morning when court convened several affidavits were filed, and when read to the court Judge Hammond concluded that he would continue the case until this morning, and in the meantime consider the new affida-

The defendant's attorneys filed the affidavits of Charles F. Griffin, president of the association; A. B. Gates, first vice president and director; Nicholas Ensley, secretary and director; Oliver P. Ensley, a director; Charles H. Young, former assistant secretary; Edward R. Parmalee, bookkeeper; Chapin C. Foster, who, as an expert accountant, had been present and assisted in the examination of the books made by Samuel Morrison; Francis Campbell, of Bloomington, and S. K. Rohrer, o

Chapin C. Foster testified that he was present with Mr. Morrison and witnessed the examinations made by him and assisted therein. He took up the several charges embraced in Mr. Morrison's affi davit, and characterized the entire statement as unfair and misleading, and as calculated to conceal, rather than show the true condition of the association. He said that Mr. Morrison's examination was not of a character to disclose the true condition of the association as to solvency or insolvency, but was evidently conducted ter, after having reviewed the statements made by Mr. Morrison, gives it as his unqualified opinion that the association is clearly solvent; that there is nothing to indicate that the association has lost a dollar by any of the matters referred to by Mr. Morrison, and that there is no possible danger of any loss occurring to the association by reason of any of them. The affidavits made by the officers and directors, as well as that made by Mr. Foster. all show that the association has been managed upon a careful, prudent and economical basis. They show that the saiaries paid to the officers have been small; that no large salaries have been paid to any one. It is further shown that the enoffice force of the association consists of the secretary, a bookkeeper and a stenographer, with a clerk employed from time to time as needed, but not on regular salary. It is also shown that no officer of the association, except secretary, receives, or has received, a cent of salary since July 1, 1895, when the association abolished

the expense fund. DENIES NOBLE'S CHARGES The accusation made by Mr. Noble, which involved an intimation that he had made fraudulent entries in certain accounts, by direction of Mr. Ensley, is met by a square denial from Mr. Ensley, in which he is corroborated by the remaining officers and directors. Mr. Ensley denies emphatically that he ever authorized or directed the making of any false or improper entry by Mr. Noble or any other person, and says that if such entries were ever made they were made without his knowledge or consent, and the directors all-agree in testifying that no false or improper entries of any character were ever at any time authorized by them or made to their knowledge, and that, while mistakes had occasionally been made in bookkeeping, as is common with all bookkeepers, such mistakes had always been promptly corrected when discovered. They also testify that the loans of the association are in such shape at this time that if all payments were to cease thereon, and all of the borrowers should become delinquent, there would be no loss to the association, the security being amply sufficient to make it safe. It is also shown by these effidavits that the association has at this time net profits amounting to over \$80,000. all of which is loaned on first mortgage security and is earning additional interest and profits for the shareholders, \$17,000 of these earnings have been profits earned within the last six months by the association and that out of this \$17,000 the directors last week declared a dividend on all of the stock of the association in force on the first day of January, 1896, of 5 per cent., and that after the payment of this 5 per cent, dividend there would still remain a balance of net earned profit on hand of between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The affidavits also show that the instead of being prosecuted by shareholders of the association, who are complaining of its management, has been instigated leave their stains. Right along with these and pushed along by other parties not stockholders in the association, whose only and abettor of all that is evil. It is the purpose has been o injure it. It is shown, the adjutant-general and comrades devil's stronghold. All the plans that are among other than a that letters have been Foster, of Indiana; Washington Galaid in the council chambers of his abode written to sto. nolders throughout the of Michigan; A. W Barrett of Calif

out to them in some instances that by so doing they would incur no liability, the statetment being made that other persons were furnishing the money and would guarantee that they would themesives jected to no expense in the conduct of the litigation.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S AFFIDAVIT. One of the persons whose name was idded to the complaint a few days ago Beginning at 2:30, an hour was given for was a Mrs. Frances Campbell, of Bloomington. The defendant produced the affidavit of Mrs. Campbell, who swears that she never at any time authorized the use suit, or to act for or represent her in any manner therein.

Another of the parties whose name was

ecently added is a Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs, Spencer. Mr. Griffin testified that he called upon Mrs. Jacobs at her reside Spencer day before yesterday and found her with her husband. Mr. Jacobs said that on last Friday he received a telegram from Mr. Pickens urging him not to withdraw from the case, and that on last Sunday Mr. Pickens called upon him at his home in Spencer and urged him not to withdraw Mrs. Jacobs's name as one the plaintiffs. Mr. Jacobs informed Mr. Pickens that he was disposed to drop the matter and Mr. Pickens then, as an in-ducement for Mr. Jacobs to continue the case, guaranteed the payment of all costs and expenses, and that Mrs. Jacobs should have all of her money if a receiver were appointed; that Mr. Pickens, as an additional inducement, informed Mr. Jacobs names he was not at liberty to give, had guaranteed all the expenses of the and finally informed Mr. Jacobs that one of the trust companies would furnish him (Jacobs) a written guarantee if he would permit his wife's name to remain in the emplaint as one of the plaintiffs. Griffin testified that Mr. Jacobs had said to him that, if required to do so, he would estify to these facts, but that he was a friend of Mr. Pickens and did not want to do anything to injure him Mr. Young, who has had no business con-

nection with the association for more than three years, also testified, refuting in emhatic terms the charges made by Morrison covering the period when he was connected with its management, showing that there had been no fraud or misman agement of any character, and also fully explaining the alleged shortage in his accounts. The directors also testified relative to this matter and Mr. Young and the directors all agree that there was no shortage in his accounts, but a mere di over their settlement. Mr. Young testified that the association owes him, instead of him owing the asso

It is shown that Mr. Ensley has at this time stock of the value of over \$10,000, no fin and members of his family have over \$7,000 in value of stock in the association, which they purpose to leave there, believing it to be a good investment. In short, the affidavits thus filed, denied

thoroughly and emphatically every charge of fraud or mismanagement or improper conduct upon the part of the association or any of its officers, and affirm emphatically the solvency of the association, giving as the basis of this opinion the facts shown by the books of the associatio

The affidavits charge that instead of being a suit by stockholders for the vindicaion of their rights, it appears to action instigated with a view to the injury of the association and its shareho ward R. Parmalee, the bookkeeper of the association, fully corroborates all that was testified by the other witnesses in relation to the matters above referred to, and also estifies that there has never been any losses yet sustained by the association; that while it has had to take real estate from delinquent borrowers in some in-stances the association has realized a net profit from such real estate instead of having suffered a loss. The officers insist that an association which has divided over \$80,-000 of net profits among its shareh and has never suffered any loss can hardly be claimed to be insolvent

In speaking of the affairs of the associaion last night Byron K. Elliott said: "I have given the books of the association and the evidence careful and thoughtfu study, and I was thoroughly satisfied that association is solvent, that there has not been any fraud, nor anything resemoling fraud, on the part of any of its offi There has been an honest, faithful and persistent effort on the part of all to Robert W. McBride said: "I fully agree vith Judge Elliott. The association is unloubtedly solvent, and has, in my been exceptionally well managed. known the secretary, Nicholas Ensly, for nirty years. He is one of the most careful business men I ever knew, and no who knows him will question his honesty. General Harrison appointed him pension gent for Indiana, and in four years he lisbursed to pensioners \$46,344,877.92. When he retired from office his accounts balanced to a cent. His official bond of \$1,000,000 was signed by friends who volunteered the use of their names.

G. A. R. GENERAL ORDERS. Aids Appointed-The St. Paul En-

Col. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, yesterday issued General Orders No. 12 containing a large amount of niscellaneous information. He announces the appointment of the following aids-de-

Connecticut-Francis B. Allen, Hartford. special for Naval Veterans. Illinois-John S. Phelps, Chicago; Austin D. Barber, Hamilton; W. W. Fletcher,

Indiana-Robert Sears, Indianapolis. Michigan-J. A. S. Verdier, Grand Rapids; Norris Richardson, Cassopolis; W. H. Mor-

gans, Pontiac. Minnesota-William M. Liggett, St. Paul. New Jersey-D. M. Perry, Washington;

New York-Leonard J. Haas, New York city; Moses P. Ross, New York city; Harry H. Wells, Buffalo; Henry J. Baker, Buffalo; David S. Brown, New York city; D. W. Griffiths, Batavia; Anson S. Wood, Wolcott; John W. Hand, Nunda; Martin E. Wendell, Troy; James P. Ames, Ogdensburg; Sumner W. Lassell, Canton; Daniel A. O'Mara, New York city; Thomas H. Rieman, Brooklyn; W. H. Miller, Brooklyn; James leagan, Saratoga; William Cleverly, Brocklyn; J. F. Breckinridge, Albany; Anselm J Smith, Buffale; C. A. Rabright, Corning ames A. Blanchard, New York city; James T. Foster, Geneva; J. H. Chatfield, R. ter: Job Woodruff, New York city: Isaac S. Catlon, Brooklyn: John Duyer, Herald; Harrison C. Main, Hermon; John J. Arnaud, Brooklyn; J. W. Van Dyck, Brookyn; Edwin A. Kennedy, Brooklyn; Chillis

Swain. Yonkers. the rules and regulations adopted by various State encampments are set forth. The remaining orders are devoted to coming national encampment at St. Paul. The Southern States Passenger Associahas agreed to the cent-a-mile rate and thus this rate will prevail upon all the roads from the Atlantic to nountains. The citizens' committee at St. Paul reports entirely satisfactory arrangements in progress.

National headquarters will close on Sat-

urday, Aug. 29, and will be reopene the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul. Minn., Tuesday morning. Sept. 1. The headquarters train will leave Indianapolis on Monday noon. Aug. 21, by way of the C., C. C. St. L. railway to Chicago, and thence by the Chicago Great Western to St. Paul reaching that city by Tuesday morning Department commanders will meet with Department comman the commander-in-chief at national headquarters on Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock sept. 1. for consultation and final orders Prompt attendance is requested in order that the instructions for parade and re-view may be thoroughly understood. On arrival in the city the assistant adjutant-general of each department will report to the adjutant-general at once the number of delegates and past department commanders who will be present, and the ocation of their headquarters. Aids-de-camp on the national staff w report to Henry S. Dietrich, chief of staff immediately upon their arrival. The stan on the morning of the parade at Comrade Dietrich will have charge of the formation of the staff.

The Naval Veterans' Association hold a dog watch, under the command of Rear Admiral Francis B. Allen, who has been appointed special aid for that pur pose. All organizations of veterans posing to hold reunions during the ampment should at once addr Fred Richter, chairman of the com nions, No. 459 Webster avenue, Paul, Minn., who desires the nur men to be accommodated and all other necessary information in regard to sam The assistant adjutant-teneral of car department, on presenting his cre Il receive the badges to which he is en titled, and he will receipt ier same. The committee on credentials will consist